

STAFFORD  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1950

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JULY, 1951



# ANNUAL REPORT

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Public Health Department,  
7, St. Mary's Grove,  
Stafford.  
July, 1951.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Stafford Rural District  
Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report for the year 1950. The general recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed in the compilation of the report.

The Stafford Rural District had a Live Birth Rate of 15.2 and a Death Rate of 9.5 per 1,000 total population compared with respective figures of 15.8 and 11.6 for England and Wales. The excess of Live Births over Total Deaths was 106. The Infant Mortality Rate was 39 compared with a figure of 29.8 for England and Wales.

Compared with 1949, there was a decrease in the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough. At the present time, Scarlet Fever has become a relatively mild infection and does not usually give rise to the many serious complications to which the sufferer from this disease was once liable. In 1950, 314 cases of Measles were notified, the parishes chiefly affected being those of Colwich, Forton and Stowe. Nine cases of Poliomyelitis were notified (none of which were associated with Diphtheria Immunisation Injections) but no cases of Diphtheria occurred in the area. The statistics of the Stafford Rural District for 1950 compared favourably with those for England and Wales.

The completion of the "Hobhouse Survey" inspection of the housing in the area has enabled the Public Health Department to include in this report various figures and tables which give a very comprehensive picture of the district. 20 permanent houses were completed in 1950, 40 dwellings were provided by conversion of Air Ministry buildings, 24 by 16 M.U., 23 by private enterprise. In addition, 28 houses were built by H.M. Prison Commissioners for staff housing and 10 by the County Council for housing members of the Police Force. The Council still has a long housing list and the provision of new houses remains an urgent and vital task. Water supply and sewerage arrangements continue to engage the urgent attention of the Council.

I wish to express my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for much help in the preparation of this report and for their satisfactory work during the year in question.

My thanks are also tendered to the Members of the Council for their help and encouragement in the solving of Public Health problems during the year. I have also to record my thanks to Dr. A. V. Campbell, who has acted for me during holiday periods.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER THOMSON.



## **Public Health Committee, 1950.**

*Chairman—*

COUNCILLOR A. J. BOURNE.

*Vice-Chairman—*

COUNCILLOR H. C. PLANT.

*Members—*

Councillor J. R. Ball, J.P.	Councillor H. J. Moulton
„ W. Bramhall	„ W. Martin, M.B.E.
„ H. J. Broun	„ S. W. K. Marshall
„ R. H. Cartmail	„ D. H. T. Smith, C.C.
„ Rev. W. F. O’N. Fisher,	„ C. W. Stubbs
M.A.	„ A. J. Tomlinson
„ A. H. Johnson	„ J. Wainwright
„ A. J. James	„ C. S. Whiteley

### **Public Health Officers.**

*Medical Officer of Health—*

A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)

*Chief Sanitary Inspector—*

G. M. LAWTON, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A., Certified Food Inspector.

*Additional Sanitary Inspectors—*

A. F. WARD, M.S.I.A., Certified Food Inspector (left April, 1950).

F. WEEDON, M.S.I.A.

L. P. POOLE, M.S.I.A. (commenced July, 1950).

*Clerk—*

MRS. L. E. HOLLOWAY.

*Junior Clerk and Trainee—*

J. LEAR.

## **General Statistics, Social Conditions and Health Services in the Area.**

Area (in acres) .....	80,249
Number of inhabited houses .....	4,308
Rateable Value .....	£80,450
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£329
Yearly Rate levied in 1950 .....	14/-
Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General) :	
Total Population .....	18,440
Estimated number of Agricultural Workers .....	1,149
Estimated number of workers in other occupations .....	5,101
Estimated number of employed persons .....	6,250

There were no alterations in the boundaries of the Rural Area in 1950.

A map of the area is included in this report.

### **Industries.**

Many residents in the Area are normally mainly engaged in Agriculture, Dairy Farming and Allied occupations, but a substantial number of persons resident in the Rural Area are employed in the County Town of Stafford, where the chief industries are Engineering and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing. Estimated numbers are shewn above.

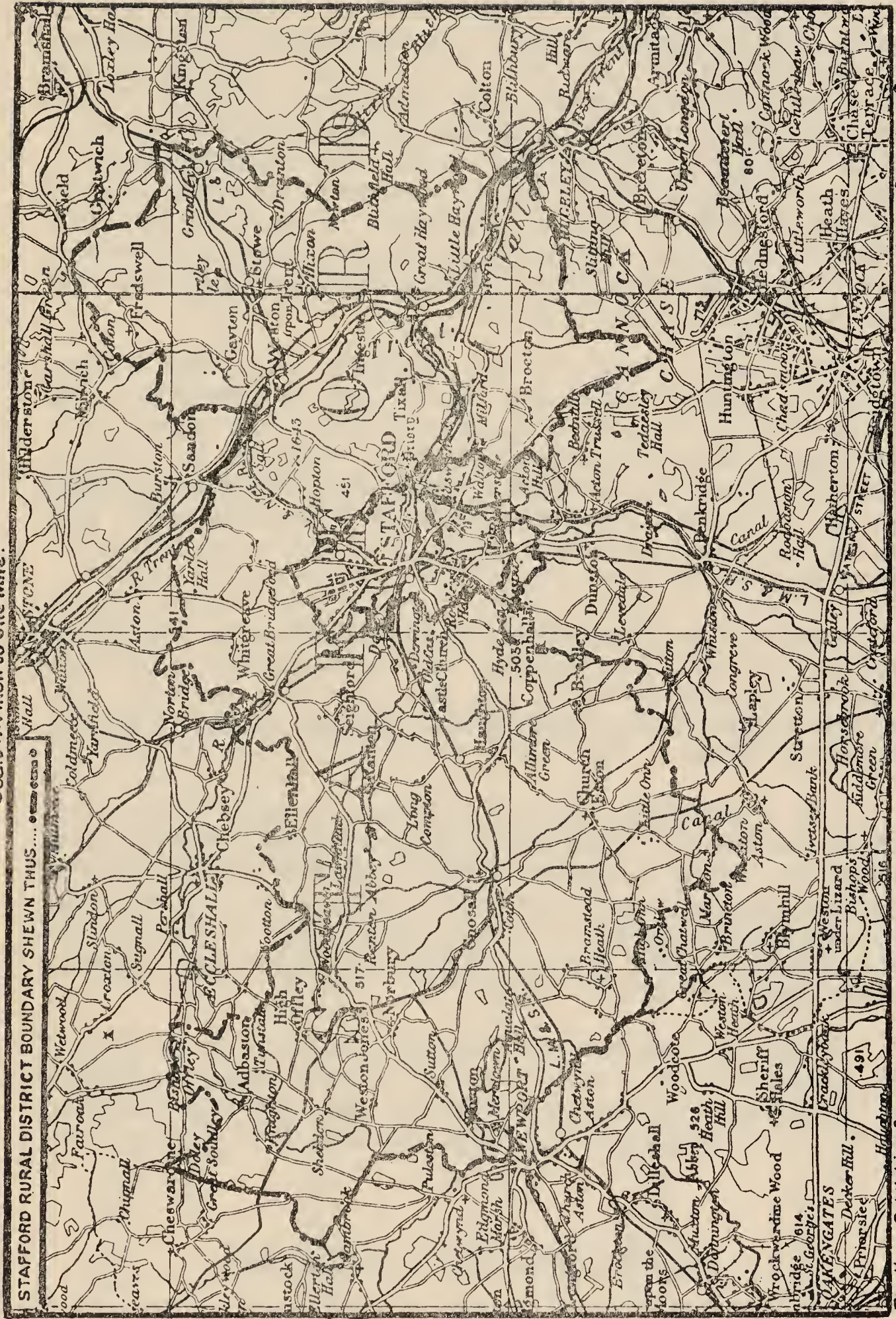
### **Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Nursing in the Home, Treatment Centres and Voluntary Hospitals.**

Bacteriological facilities are made available to Medical Practitioners in the Area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. The facilities include examinations of Throat Swabs, Sputum Tests, Blood Tests, etc. Results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory is Lt.-Col. Phease, whose helpful advice is available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demands. Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical Examinations of samples of water are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst. The results of such analyses are shewn in the body of the report.



Scale: 1/4 Inch to One Mile.



The Home Publishing Co.

The area of the Stafford Rural District Council.

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The Stafford Rural District Council, until 5th July, 1948, had agreements with the Stafford Borough and Rugeley Urban District Councils for use of their Ambulances for general hospital work, and the services provided proved adequate and sufficient for the needs of the Rural Area. On 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing Ambulance Services was placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Until July 5th the Mid-Staffs. Joint Hospital Board, of which the Stafford R.D. was a constituent member, provided ambulance facilities for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Diseases to Isolation Hospitals under the Board's jurisdiction. The Regional Hospital Board (Birmingham) thereafter took over responsibility for these hospitals.

The County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the Stafford R.D. Area. Child Welfare Centres are available at Gnosall, Great Haywood, Hixon and Walton, and the Health Visitors do excellent work in promoting the Welfare of young children in the district. Your Medical Officer of Health attends the Welfare Centres and Schools in the Area and is thus enabled to assess the health standards of the young life in the district.

There are two General Medical Practitioners resident in the Stafford R.D. and Practitioners from the neighbouring towns of Stafford, Rugeley, Newport, etc., also practise in the Area. The various parishes in the Stafford R.D. are well served by District Nurse-Midwives.

The Staffordshire General Infirmary, from 5th July, 1948, under the direction of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, serves the general hospital needs of the district. From that date the Board also assumed responsibility for the provision of Maternity Hospital facilities which previously were provided by the Staffordshire County Council. There are also several small private Maternity Homes providing for the district.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education which represented the Ministry of Health in Health Education matters and use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene and so on.

### **Vital Statistics for the Year 1950.**

In the Stafford Rural District in 1950 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 15.2 compared with a rate of 15.8 for England and Wales.



Year	Stafford R.D. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.			
	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>1950</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>15.2</b>
1949	.....	.....	.....	20.8
1948	.....	.....	.....	18.00
1947	.....	.....	.....	18.7
1946	.....	.....	.....	18.7
1945	.....	.....	.....	18.2
1944	.....	.....	.....	19.6
1943	.....	.....	.....	21.1
1942	.....	.....	.....	19.3
1941	.....	.....	.....	17.9

The Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population was 0.16 in 1950, compared with 0.20, 0.79, 0.86, 0.27, 0.41, 0.40, in 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944 respectively.

During 1950 the Rate of Illegitimate to Legitimate Births was 1 to 19, compared with figures of 1 to 23, 1 to 16, 1 to 13, 1 to 16, 1 to 15, 1 to 14 in 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944 respectively.

There were 281 (318) Live Births in the Rural Area in 1950, 139 (163) boys and 142 (155) girls. The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1949.

In the following table comparative figures for Live and Still-Births are shewn for England and Wales :—

Year.	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.		Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales.	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales.
<b>1950</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.37</b>
1949	20.8	16.7	0.20	0.39
1948	18.0	17.9	0.79	0.42
1947	18.7	20.5	0.86	0.50
1946	18.7	19.1	0.27	0.53
1945	18.2	16.1	0.41	0.46
1944	19.6	17.6	0.40	0.50
1943	21.1	16.5	0.55	0.51

There were 3 Still-Births in the Rural Area (1 M., 2 F.) in 1950, all being legitimate.

## Deaths.

In 1950 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.5, compared with a rate of 11.6 for England and Wales.

Year.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales.
<b>1950</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>
1949	10.1	11.7
1948	9.1	10.8
1947	10.2	12.0
1946	9.3	11.5
1945	10.9	11.4
1944	9.8	11.6
1943	12.9	12.1

In the Stafford Rural District in 1950, total deaths numbered 175, 88 males and 87 females. The excess of live births over total deaths was 106, compared with 164, 135, 129 and 140 in 1949, 1948, 1947 and 1946 respectively.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 11, 10 legitimate and 1 illegitimate, giving a Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of 39, compared with 29.8 for England and Wales.

## Infant Mortality Rate.

Year.	Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales.
<b>1950</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29.8</b>
1949	25	32
1948	29	34
1947	32	41
1946	61	43
1945	22	46
1944	44	46



### Deaths, 1950 : Causes.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	1	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms, all sites	16	16	32
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	6	12	18
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	24	31	55
Influenza	3	—	3
Pneumonia	4	6	10
Bronchitis	6	3	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis	1	2	3
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	—	1
Maternal Causes	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	—	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	4
All Other Accidents	2	—	2
Suicide	1	—	1
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Other Causes	14	9	23
Totals	88	87	175

In 1950 one adult male was killed by lightning in the Stafford Rural District. It is of interest to note that during the last 30 years an average of 10 deaths a year from lightning has been recorded in England and Wales, the total number in that period being 305. This cause of death is rare, the deaths being about 1 in 50,000 of total deaths from all causes. In 1949, in England and Wales, motor vehicles killed over 12 times as many people as were killed by lightning in the period of 30 years. The only year since 1920 when no deaths from lightning were recorded was 1937, and the year when the largest number was recorded was 1939 with 24 deaths. Men are much more liable to be killed by lightning, the ratio of male deaths to female being 8 to 1. Age distribution of the 305 deaths is shewn in the following table.

				Age Distribution.	
Ages.				Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	.....	.....		—	—
1—	.....	.....		1	—
5—	.....	.....		7	2
10—	.....	.....		15	3
15—	.....	.....		40	7
20—	.....	.....		22	7
25—	.....	.....		46	7
35—	.....	.....		51	3
45—	.....	.....		31	4
55—	.....	.....		28	1
65—	.....	.....		23	—
75 +	.....	.....		6	1
Totals				270	35

As is to be expected, there are many more deaths from lightning in the summer than in the winter ; 90% of the 305 deaths mentioned above occurred in months of May, June, July, August and September.



**Names of Parishes in Stafford Rural District shewing  
number of houses (including farm houses), approximate  
population figures and Incidence of Infectious Diseases in  
each Parish in 1950.**

Name of Parish.	Number of Houses	Approximate Population	Infectious Diseases Notified.									
			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles(excl. Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para- Typhoid	Erysipelas	Polio- Myelitis
Adbaston .....	163	612	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Baswich .....	314	1155	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradley .....	82	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brocton .....	191	713	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Castle Church .....	170	637	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Eaton .....	174	651	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colwich .....	452	1622	1	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creswell .....	88	342	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ellenhall .....	51	209	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Forton .....	193	720	3	—	34	1	3	—	—	—	1	3
Fradswell .....	35	151	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gayton .....	51	209	—	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gnosall .....	605	2143	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Haughton .....	163	612	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
High Offley .....	188	702	—	—	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hopton and Coton .....	245	3042*	2	—	19	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ingestre .....	44	183	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marston .....	47	194	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norbury .....	86	335	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ranton .....	66	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt and Enson .....	95	367	1	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Seighford .....	297	1094	1	—	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stowe .....	301	1344*	3	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tixall .....	45	187	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston .....	112	428	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitgreave .....	50	205	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	4308	18440	32	—	314	5	10	5	—	—	5	9

\* Includes H.M. Forces.

### Infectious Diseases.

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases in 1950 compared with that of previous years is shewn below in tabular form :—

Disease	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Scarlet Fever .....	32	34	55	35	26	27	46	59	18
Whooping Cough .....	5	36	53	16	37	35	25	78	22
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	4	5
Erysipelas .....	5	5	3	1	2	4	2	2	9
Measles (excluding Rubella) .....	314	43	115	125	1	164	75	110	10
Primary Pneumonia .....	10	6	2	3	3	2	5	6	12
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	1	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Dysentery .....	5	—	—	1	10	1	7	2	—
Typhoid Fever .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	9	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—



# Age—Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1950.

AGE-GROUPS	Scarlet Fever		Diph- theria		Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)		Whoop- ing Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Para- Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1—4 years	4	7	—	—	52	62	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
5—10 years	11	6	—	—	91	75	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 years	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 years	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
21—30 years	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
31—50 years	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
51—70 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Over 70 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	14	—	—	158	156	4	1	8	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	4	5

**Infectious Diseases Notifications, 1950, shewing Months of Occurrence.**

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneum'ia (Acute) Primary)	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para- Typhoid Fever	Ery- sipelas	Poliomyelitis Para- litic	Poliomyelitis Non- Paralitic
January	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
February	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
March	2	—	46	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	2	—	116	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
May	7	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June....	1	—	33	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	2	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
August	3	—	37	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
September	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
October	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
November	4	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	32	—	314	5	10	5	—	—	—	5	8	1



# Statistics, 1950.

	Stafford Rural District	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns with Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1931 census	London Administrative County
		Rates	per 1,000 Population.		
Births :—					
Live Births .....	15.2	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births .....	0.16	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
Deaths :—					
All causes .....	9.5	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever .....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .....	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria .....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis .....	0.27	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza .....	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polioencephalitis .....	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia .....	0.54	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
Notifications.					
Typhoid Fever .....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever .....	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever.....	1.74	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough .....	0.27	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria .....	—	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas .....	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox .....	—	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles .....	17.03	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia .....	0.54	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis Paralytic .....	0.43	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-Paralytic .....	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning .....	—	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25

# Statistics, 1950—Continued

	Stafford Rural District	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns with Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1931 census	London Administrative County
Deaths :— All causes under 1 year of age	39	Rates 29.8	per 1,000 Live Births. 33.8	29.4	26.3
Notifications :—  Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	Rates per 1,000 5.81	Total (Live and Still) 7.43	Births. 4.33	6.03

## VACCINATION.

Primary Vaccinations during 1950 :—

Ages	No.
Under 1	73
1—4	11
5—14	2
15 and over	3
	—
Total	89
	—

In addition 15 persons over 15 years of age were re-vaccinated.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Up to 5th July, 1948, the R.D.C. was the Authority responsible for the immunisation of children of 5—14 years of age, the County Council being the Authority responsible for the protection by Immunisation of the pre-school child. On 5th July, 1948, the County Council, as Local Health Authority under the 1946 National Health Service Act, assumed responsibility for the Immunisation of Pre-school and School Children. As your Medical Officer attends the Welfare Centres and Schools in the Rural District, he has ample opportunity of stressing to parents the value of Immunisation as a protection against Diphtheria, which is an insidious and deadly disease.

During 1950, 128 children under 5 years of age and 17 over 5 years in the R.D. area received a course of Primary Immunisation. In addition 49 children each received a single reinforcing injection.

The Ministry of Health has stated that, although Diphtheria is being held in check as an epidemic disease, the numbers of babies and children immunised are declining. In England and Wales over 140,000 fewer babies were protected in 1950 than in 1949. Since the Immunisation Campaign began in 1941 over 9,000,000 babies and children have been immunised. Diphtheria deaths have fallen from a pre-war average of 2,800 to 49 (provisional figure) in 1950—a new low record. Cases during the same period have declined from 55,000 a year to 980 in 1950—also a new low record. The Ministry stresses the fact that if Diphtheria is to be kept at bay the level of Immunisation must not be allowed to fall.

Immunisation against Diphtheria was discovered over 30 years ago but only since 1941 has it been vigorously commended to the public of this country. The following quotation from a leading Public Health Authority speaks for itself: “ In the years before 1941 the deaths from Diphtheria numbered about 2,500 a year and the cases 45,000. Deaths now number 200 in a year and cases 4,000. The saving of hospital beds amounts to about 5,000 and assuming the low cost of £14 per patient a week and an average duration of stay of seven weeks, the annual saving is nearly £4,000,000. The cost of immunisation is proportionately almost



negligible. If for no other reason than the mounting cost of the curative services, more and more attention will have to be paid to prevention. The estimates for the cost of the National Health Service for 1950-51 are £405,000,000. Hospital Services amount to £238 million and have risen steeply. Dental Services cost £40 million, Ophthalmic Services £24 million, Medicines £26 million, General Practitioner Services £43 million. Local Health Authority Services under the National Health Service Act cost £34 million. The latter is a mixed bag and only a small fraction is for real preventive services; the ambulance service takes £8 million of it."

In 1941, 50,797 cases of Diphtheria were notified and of these 2,641 were fatal, whilst for preceding 10 years the average annual number of deaths was 3,115 and that of notifications was around 60,000. During 1950 the number of cases had fallen to 980 with 49 deaths. The case fatality-rate has shewn no commensurate decline, despite some diminution in the early years of the campaign. In 1941 it was 5.19 per cent and 1950 it was five per cent. It is thought that this disappointing fact may perhaps be due to the present rarity of the disease causing delay in diagnosis and treatment.

The following figures have been compiled from reports submitted to the Ministry of Health and have been published as showing clearly that the prognosis for those who contract diphtheria, but who at some time have been immunised, is much better than that of those who have never had any such protection.

YEAR	No. of cases in children under 15 years.	No. of these Patients who had had full courses of Immunisation.	No. of deaths under 15 from Diphtheria.	No. of deaths in children who had had full courses of Immunisation.	Case Fatality Rate per 1,000	
					Non-Immunised.	Immunised.
1945	12,514	4,431	593	36	68.9	8.1
1946	7,719	2,723	325	15	62.0	5.5
1947	3,941	1,287	198	16	68.6	12.4
1948	2,431	788	126	6	73.0	7.6
1949	1,322	435	63	4	66.5	9.2

A feature of the age incidence of diphtheria during the past 10 years has been that adults have been relatively more often attacked. A likely explanation is said to be that, with the general reduction in the number of clinically recognisable and inapparent infections, older persons, because they no longer, or only in-

frequently, have contact with the organism, are more vulnerable when they are exposed.

The decline in the numbers of young children immunised in 1950 was partly due to the fear that during times of Poliomyelitis epidemics inoculations may tend to precipitate a paralytic form of the disease. A special Committee has been appointed by the Medical Research Council to enquire into this difficult problem and investigations have been planned. During 1950 when over half a million immunisations were carried out only 58 cases of Poliomyelitis developing within four weeks of injection were reported to the Ministry and in only 46 was the recently injected limb affected. With such a number of children immunised in a year in which approximately 6,000 cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis were notified (70 per cent of which were in children under 15) there is obviously room for coincidence. Admitting that the majority of these 58 cases were probably not merely coincidental no opinion can be expressed on the significance of these figures, save that the risk appears to be a very small one. Every effort should be made to ensure that the highly successful Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign is not brought into disrepute by an over-emphasis on this risk, so small in comparison with that of a recrudescence of epidemic diphtheria. It must be remembered that unless the proportion of immunised population is kept up to the 75 per cent level, protection against epidemic diphtheria cannot be reasonably assured. "It cannot be adequately emphasised that it is the bounden duty of parents to ensure that their children are actively immunised, whether diphtheria is or is not prevalent, and preferably before the end of the first year of life. Persons so treated can confidently expect protection in early life and also possess the means of acquiring it without delay in later life. It must never be forgotten that active immunity against diphtheria cannot be acquired in a few days but takes some weeks to develop, so that those who have been denied prophylactic inoculation in good time have no such assurance of safety."

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
At end of December, 1950	56	36	92	24	24	48	80	60	140
„ 1949	50	35	85	23	23	46	73	58	131
„ 1948	50	35	85	23	23	46	73	58	131
„ 1947	50	34	84	22	24	46	72	58	130
„ 1946	45	32	77	21	23	44	66	55	121
„ 1945	45	30	75	21	23	44	66	53	119
„ 1944	44	28	72	17	24	41	61	52	113
„ 1943	41	28	69	14	23	37	55	51	106



On 5th July, 1948, responsibility for the provision of Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation and treatment for cases of Tuberculosis passed to the Regional Hospital Board.

The Stafford Rural District Council, in the letting of Council houses, gives serious attention to applications where Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a factor. An urgent national problem is, as is well-known, the number of beds in Sanatoria, etc., which remain unoccupied owing to shortage of necessary Nursing Staff. Consequently, throughout the country many sputum-positive cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis perforce remain at home, many under over-crowded conditions, and thus many more individuals, and especially young children, are exposed to the risks of infection by the Tubercle Bacillus.

In 1950 the Death Rate per 1,000 Population in the Stafford Rural District was 0.27 compared with a figure of 0.36 for England and Wales. Four persons in the area died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1950. In the Rural area in 1950 there was one death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### **The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.**

The total eradication of this disease has long been urged, by both the Medical and the Veterinary Professions. This eradication has been made extremely difficult by the high incidence of Tuberculosis in the bovine population of the country. Estimates of this incidence vary widely between 30 and 70 per cent., of cows reacting to the Tuberculin Test, excluding cattle in Attested and Licensed Tuberculin Tested Herds; the incidence varying in different parts of the country. Taking note of these figures, it would appear obvious that eradication will have to be a gradual process to avoid a serious diminution of the cattle population, together with an equally serious shortage of milk. The general public is now more enlightened re bovine tuberculosis, and the demand for Tuberculin Tested Milk has grown accordingly. Bovine Tuberculosis has been and still is responsible for loss of life and suffering, especially among the younger section of the human population. Deaths in young children still occur from the consumption of milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli, together with much suffering and crippling from bone and joint tuberculosis, etc. To obviate such events, as far as human infection with the bovine tubercle bacillus was concerned, Pasteurisation of milk supplies was advocated as a short-term measure, the complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis from the cattle population being the ultimate goal. The 1935 Attested Herds Scheme may be looked upon as the first step towards this latter object.



Numbers of Attested Herds.					Cattle Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order (does not include cases sent direct to Knackers' Yards).
Year	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	
1935 .....	99	37	18	44	—
1936 .....	414	83	109	222	—
1937 .....	1451	418	395	638	—
1938 .....	4644	1189	2340	1115	19910
1939 .....	13874	3310	7923	2641	17686
1940 .....	16294	3820	9289	3185	15501
1941 .....	16330	3885	9135	3310	14212
1942 .....	16145	3911	8844	3390	13480
1943 .....	16079	3962	8637	3480	14360
1944 .....	16976	4397	8441	4138	11747
1945 .....	20036	5272	9147	5617	9633
1946 .....	25355	7106	10271	7978	8266
1947 .....	30436	9445	11099	9892	6545
1948 .....	36896	13358	12395	11143	6320
1949 .....	44889	18838	13818	12233	5813
1950 .....	55045	25814	15543	13688	5193

The increased number of Attested Herds has helped towards the decline in the numbers of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, but the progressive fall in numbers in the last column of the table must not be taken as a measure of a general decline in the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis.

On October 1st, 1950, the final stage in the campaign against Tuberculosis in bovine animals was begun when the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme, 1950, came into operation and a start was made with the Area Eradication Plan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will keep a Register of Attested Herds ; in this register will be the names of (a) every herd already registered under the 1938 Scheme, (b) every herd qualifying for registration under the 1950 Scheme.

Any owner who wishes his herd to be registered, on satisfying the conditions laid down by the Ministry, will have his herd declared to be a Supervised Herd and will qualify for bonus payments ; under the 1938 Scheme, Full Attested Status had to be achieved before the owner qualified for bonus payments. When the herd has passed an Official Test it will be registered as an Attested Herd. The Ministry may cause an Official Test to be made of an Attested Herd at any time. All animals in Supervised or Attested Herds will be required to be suitably marked for identification purposes, movements into such herds will be controlled by permits, and special conditions laid down regarding the conveyance of such cattle.

When considerable progress has been made with the Attested Herds Scheme, an area, consisting of 2—3 average counties, will be declared by Statute an Eradication Area. Thereupon all herds in the area will be compulsorily tested, reactors will be slaughtered, compensation being paid to owners, the rules applicable to Supervised and Attested Herds will apply to all herds in the area, and cattle movements into and within the area will be controlled. As soon as the Minister is satisfied that, for all practical purposes, Bovine Tuberculosis is non-existent in the area, he may declare it to be an Attested Area. It is intended that Attested Areas will be extended until they link up with one another and ultimately, by this process, complete eradication will be achieved. This is an extremely brief résumé of the Ministry's plan for the complete eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

### ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1950.

It is indeed chastening to realize that road accidents killed six times as many people as did the Poliomyelitis epidemic in 1947, and maimed thirty-five times as many. During 1950, reported the Ministry of Transport, 201,325 persons were killed or injured in 166,592 road accidents in Great Britain. This was the highest total of road casualties for any year since the war, and was 24,546 (14%) more than that for 1949. The position was adversely affected by the abolition of petrol rationing in May, 1950. The best feature of the 1950 records was a reduction in the number of child deaths, the total of 868 being the lowest for more than 27 years.

Year	Deaths	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured
1938	6,648	50,782	175,929
1949	4,773	43,410	128,596
1950	5,012	48,652	147,661

The prevention of accidents in the home and in the street are two of the major present day problems, and much work is being done throughout the country to solve these problems.

I am grateful to Mr. C. R. L. Smith, the Road Safety Organiser for the Stafford Rural District Council, for the report appended below. It would appear that a really aroused public opinion on the question of road accidents was called for. "In Great Britain in 1950, 868 children were killed and 38,912 injured (8,469 seriously) in road accidents—what an outcry there would be if this number of children had died or had their health seriously injured by some epidemic."



## “ Stafford Rural District Council.

### Accident Statistics for 1950.

The following table shows the number of accidents occurring in the District during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Fatal.	With Injury.	No. Injury.	Total, 1950.
3	87	120	210

The number of persons involved in the accidents above where injury was sustained, is as follows :—

Fatal.	Seriously Injured.	Slightly Injured.	Total 1950.
3	42	71	116

The classification of persons injured in the above accidents are :—

	Fatal.	Seriously Injured.	Slightly Injured.	Total
Pedestrians under 15 years .....	—	3	3	6
Pedestrians over 15 years .....	—	5	4	9
Drivers of Motor Vehicles .....	—	5	15	20
Motor Cyclists .....	2	13	14	29
Pillion Passengers .....	—	4	7	11
Pedal Cyclists under 15 years .....	—	1	3	4
Pedal Cyclists over 15 years .....	1	3	13	17
Other persons (Passengers, etc.) .....	—	8	12	20
	3	42	71	116

As can be seen from the classification table above a total of 10 children were involved in accidents where injury was sustained which represents 8.62% of the total and from that it can be assumed that the teaching of road safety to children in schools is having good effect.

The number of accidents occurring in the Rural District of Stafford during 1950, shows an increase of 36 over the 1949 figures and the number of casualties in 1950 shows an increase of 15 over the 1949 figures. This represents a rather high percentage increase and I think that it is probably due to the fact that traffic on the roads increased following the end of petrol rationing in May, 1950. It is not possible with the space available to go fully into the causes of these accidents but it is quite obvious from police reports that with a little more care and courtesy the majority of these accidents could have been avoided.

Finally I would like to say that the Road Safety Committee of the Council are doing all in their power to bring to the notice of everyone the need for care on the roads at all times, in fact so vigorous has their campaign been that the Committee has had the honour to be called the most efficient Rural Committee in Staffordshire and one of the leading Rural Road Safety Committees in the Country.”



## 1950—ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

In England and Wales, in 1950, the Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population was 15.8, this being 0.9 below that for 1949. The Illegitimacy Rate was 49 per 1,000 live births, which was 15 per 1,000 below the average for the preceding 5 years. The Still-Birth Rate was 22.6 per 1,000 total births, 0.1 below the 1949 figure. The General Death Rate at 11.6 per 1,000 was 0.1 below that for 1949. The Infant Mortality Rate was 29.8 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded. It was 2.4 per 1,000 below the rate for 1949. The births exceeded the deaths by 182,148; the corresponding increase for 1949 was 210,479 and the average for 1944-48 was 290,783.

The Registrar-General has estimated the age structure of the population of England Wales for the next 40 years. He starts from the estimated population at December 31st, 1950, and then gives projections of the population in various age groups up to 40 years on, making certain assumptions about future mortality and natality, assuming that there is no migration. He finds that the number of children under 15 declines from 219 per 1,000 total population in 1950 to 202 per 1,000 in 1990. In the same period the number of men aged 65 and over increases from 45 to 70 per 1,000 and the number of women aged 60 and over from 91 to 126 per 1,000.

England and Wales. Infectious Diseases.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever .....	57,614	60,524	75,460	71,753	66,852
Whooping Cough .....	92,028	94,241	145,878	102,516	157,714
Diphtheria .....	18,156	10,528	7,903	4,929	980
Measles .....	154,826	399,461	396,841	384,361	366,116
Primary Pneumonia .....	36,106	34,348	31,096	34,624	30,714
Menigocöceal Infection	2,627	3,147	1,971	1,586	1,745
Poliomyelitis .....	703	9,335	2,239	6,960	8,766
Dysentery .....	8,441	4,179	5,587	4,819	18,135
Enteric (Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1,367	880	873	1,138	654

### Death Rates at all ages per 1,000,000 living.

Causes of Death.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Diphtheria .....	52	62	68	47	36	24	18	11	6	4	2
Tuberculosis (all forms) .....	621	699	730	657	668	628	615	551	552	507	458
Cancer and other tumours .....	1685	1780	1837	1891	1957	1953	1990	1911	1907	1907	1919
Rheumatic Fever .....	23	21	16	13	17	16	14	9	9	10	8
Heart Disease .....	3052	3416	3145	3049	3185	3278	3354	3286	3460	3152	3579
Appendicitis .....	66	60	48	50	50	50	45	38	36	29	29

According to the World Health Organisation, mankind has increased by 825,700,000 during the past 50 years ; world's population, 1900—1,551,700,000 compared with 2,377,400,000 in 1949. Britain's population has increased by about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millions over this period ; 1900—37,900,000 ; 1949—50,000,000.

A child to-day may be expected to live half as long again as his great grand parents lived. The Expectation of Life 100 years ago was 40.36 years for males and 42.04 for females. Now it is 66.0 for males and 70.6 for females. The first year of life used to be the most dangerous and only 50 years ago out of every six children born, one died before its first birthday. To-day only 1 child in 30 fails to see its first birthday. The Death Rate for the whole population was over twice as high a century ago as it is to-day. Some of the chief causes of death are known to be preventable, e.g. Tuberculosis, Road Accidents, and there is every reason for supposing that more and more people will live to old age. All these beneficial changes have been contributed to, among other factors, the various Public Health Acts, general improvement in living standards, widespread housing reforms, Welfare Centres and so on. In the past 10—20 years, chemotherapeutic drugs, e.g. Sulphonamides, Penicillin, Streptomycin, etc., have saved thousands of lives.

The total population of England and Wales at 30th June, 1950, was estimated at 44,020,000—21,357,000 males and 22,663,000 females.

The Council's Surveyor and Engineer has kindly furnished me with the following notes relative to 1950.

### **“ Housing.**

Work is proceeding at sites at Great Haywood, Brocton and Church Eaton and a further number of temporary dwellings will be provided at Seighford. Surveys and preparatory plans have been executed for housing sites at Adbaston, Hixon, Woodseaves, Lea Heath and Fradswell and it is anticipated that several of these sites will be proceeded with in the forthcoming year.

### **Water Supply.**

The area was again affected by drought and the water supply position remained acute in some districts. It was necessary to retain emergency water tanks at Sutton, Shebdon, and Moreton, and maintain regular supplies to these tanks. The extension of the water mains to High Offley and Woodseaves relieved these areas and altogether an additional 61 properties in the High Offley Parish and 28 in the Gnosall Parish received connections. It is estimated that commencement on the work of installation of water mains in the Parishes of Forton, Adbaston and Norbury, and the villages of Moreton, Sutton and Bishops Offley and the acquisition



of the Air Ministry mains at Hixon will be executed in the forthcoming year. Larger pumping plant has been installed at the Council's borehole at The Hollies, Gnosall, in order to allow for the increased supplies necessary. The opening ceremony was performed on 15th November, 1950.

**Sewerage.**

There were no works of sewerage or sewage disposal during the year. However, plans have been prepared for sewage works at Norbury and Forton and an extension to the sewer at Islington and it is anticipated that these schemes will be put in hand during the forthcoming year, together with the acquisition of the Air Ministry sewer and disposal works at Hixon, which are due to be taken over at the beginning of January, 1951.

Preliminary surveys and preparation of plans are in hand in connection with the sewerage of the parishes of Colwich, Berks-  
wich, Brocton and Tixall in the Eastern Area of the district."

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

**Sanitary Inspection—Summary of Visits.**

Inspection of Dwelling Houses ..... 2,007

These Inspections were for the following purposes :—

(a)	Slum Clearance .....	29
(b)	Inspection of Houses for defects (ex- cluding Hobhouse Survey) .....	84
(c)	Re-inspection of Houses as to Repairs .....	470
(d)	Inspections of living Vans and Sheds .....	180
(e)	Inspections of Service Buildings occu- pied by Squatters .....	34
(f)	Overcrowding and Housing Applications .....	188
(g)	Re-tenanting of Vacant Dwellings .....	46
(h)	Hobhouse Survey—Dwellings inspected .....	950
(i)	Verminous and Dirty Dwellings .....	26

2,007



Inspection of Premises for and re Nuisances	.....	.....	142
Drainage Inspections	.....	.....	304
New Drains Laid and Examined	.....	.....	26
Visits re Food Supply—Meat	.....	.....	166
do. do. Ice-Cream	.....	.....	62
do. do. other Foods	.....	.....	52
do. do. Cafes	.....	.....	15
Infection of Milk Supply	.....	.....	21
Dairies	.....	.....	48
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	49
Visits re Water Supply	.....	.....	139
Samples of Water taken for Chemical and Bacteriological Examination	.....	.....	77
Refuse Tips—Supervision	.....	.....	193
Refuse and Salvage Collection	.....	.....	113
Factories (including Bakehouses) and Outworkers	.....	.....	12
Knackers' Yards	.....	.....	29
Petroleum Stores	.....	.....	18
Rat Infestations	.....	.....	359
Fumigations	.....	.....	13
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	10
Shops Acts	.....	.....	169
Accumulation of Refuse	.....	.....	31
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	64
			<hr/>
			4,119
			<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED DURING YEAR :	No. Served.	No. complied with (served 1950 and previously.)
Informal Notices and Letters as to general matters	123	88
Verbal Notices as to general matters	21	21
Informal Notices to provide Dustbins	130	79
Statutory Notices :		
(a) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	5
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	4	4

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR :

Total number received	.....	100
As to Repairs to Dwellings	.....	12
Others	.....	88

## WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 1950, the Area, in common with other districts, was affected by drought. Approximately half of the dwellings in the Area rely on supplies from private wells and springs, most of which are now being or are about to be displaced by extensions of water mains in schemes approved by the Ministry of Health. It was found necessary to cart supplies to tanks placed at Woods-eaves, Sandon Bank, Knightley, Sutton, Moreton and Shebdon.

The quality of the many and varied supplies differs greatly. Apart from a few dwellings at Islington in the Forton Parish, and in the village of Norbury, which are serviced by Newport Urban District Council supply and Norbury Church Farm supply respectively, the public mains supplies are solely from this Council's boreholes at The Hollies, Gnosall, and from the Stafford Borough Council's wells and boreholes at Milford. The latter supply is chlorinated.

Samples of The Hollies supply were taken during the year by this department, an example being as follows :—

### **Sample No. 339—The Hollies Supply.**

#### *Bacteriological examination—*

Nature of Sample : Bore, Hollies Common, Gnosall (taken from tap at "Glan Afon," Gnosall).

Date and hour of collection : 18.4.50, 11-15 a.m.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C. .... NIL .... per 100 m.l.

#### *Chemical Analysis :*

Sample of water taken from tap at "Glan Afon," Gnosall (Bore hole, Hollies Common supply, Gnosall, Stafford). Taken 11-05 a.m., 18th April, 1950.

	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	..... 37.0
Free and Saline Ammonia .....	..... Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	..... Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .....	..... 0.35
Chlorine .....	..... 1.8
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	..... 0.004
Appearance .....	..... Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination .....	..... Nil
pH Value .....	..... 7.4
Hardness before boiling .....	..... 21.0°
Hardness after boiling .....	..... 13.2°
Temporary Hardness .....	..... 8.7°

A sample of the Stafford Borough Council's supply gave the following results :—



## Sample taken in the Town of Stafford.

### *Bacteriological Examination—*

Nature of Sample : Stafford Borough Supply.

Date of collection : December Quarter, 1950.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey two days, 37°C. .... Nil ..... per 100 m.l.

### *Chemical Analysis :*

Sample of water taken December Quarter, 1950.

	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F. ....	22.5
Free and Saline Ammonia ..... ..	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..... ..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen ..... ..	0.05
Chlorine ..... ..	4.4
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ....	0.012
Appearance : Extremely minute trace of suspended matter.	
Injurious Metallic Contamination ..... ..	Nil
pH Value ..... ..	7.4
Hardness before boiling ..... ..	8.9°
Hardness after boiling ..... ..	5.8°
Temporary Hardness ..... ..	3.1°

The number of dwellings supplied from public mains : (a) direct to the houses and (b) by means of standpipes and from other sources are shown in the Housing Section of this report under "Hobhouse Survey."

During the year under review progress with the Western Area Water Scheme was maintained and connections to mains supply of many additional dwellings in Gnosall, Woodseaves, High Offley and part of Knightley were completed. The new pumping station replacing the temporary pressure tank installation at The Hollies, Gnosall, was also completed during the year, together with its 250,000 gallon concrete reservoir at Hob Hill and the former was opened by Major Hugh Fraser, M.P. for Stafford and Stone Division, on 15th November, 1950.

The supplies to those dwellings without piped water, which dwellings depend on individual wells and springs, are more often than not unsatisfactory as regards quality. In those instances where the water was found to be unfit, remedial measures were required where practicable and reasonable. On the other hand, remedial measures are not practicable in many cases and, where mains are being laid or are about to be laid, the only reasonable action has been to advise users to boil or sterilize the water before drinking.

Samples of drinking water taken during the year, together with results, are as follows :—



	Number of Samples taken for Bacteriological Exam. and Chemical Analysis	RESULTS		
		Fit	Unfit	Borderline
Wells (Private) .....	48	8	37	3
Springs (Private)	11	5	6	—
Boreholes (Private)	14	10	3	1
Main Supplies :				
(a) Public .....	3	3	—	—
(b) Private .....	—	—	—	—
	76	26	46	4

### SEWERAGE.

There were no new works of sewerage or sewage disposal during the year and no important additions to existing works. At the present time the greater number of houses in the area are drained to small cesspools and septic tanks and soakaways in the gardens of the houses, many of these having conservancy closet accommodation.

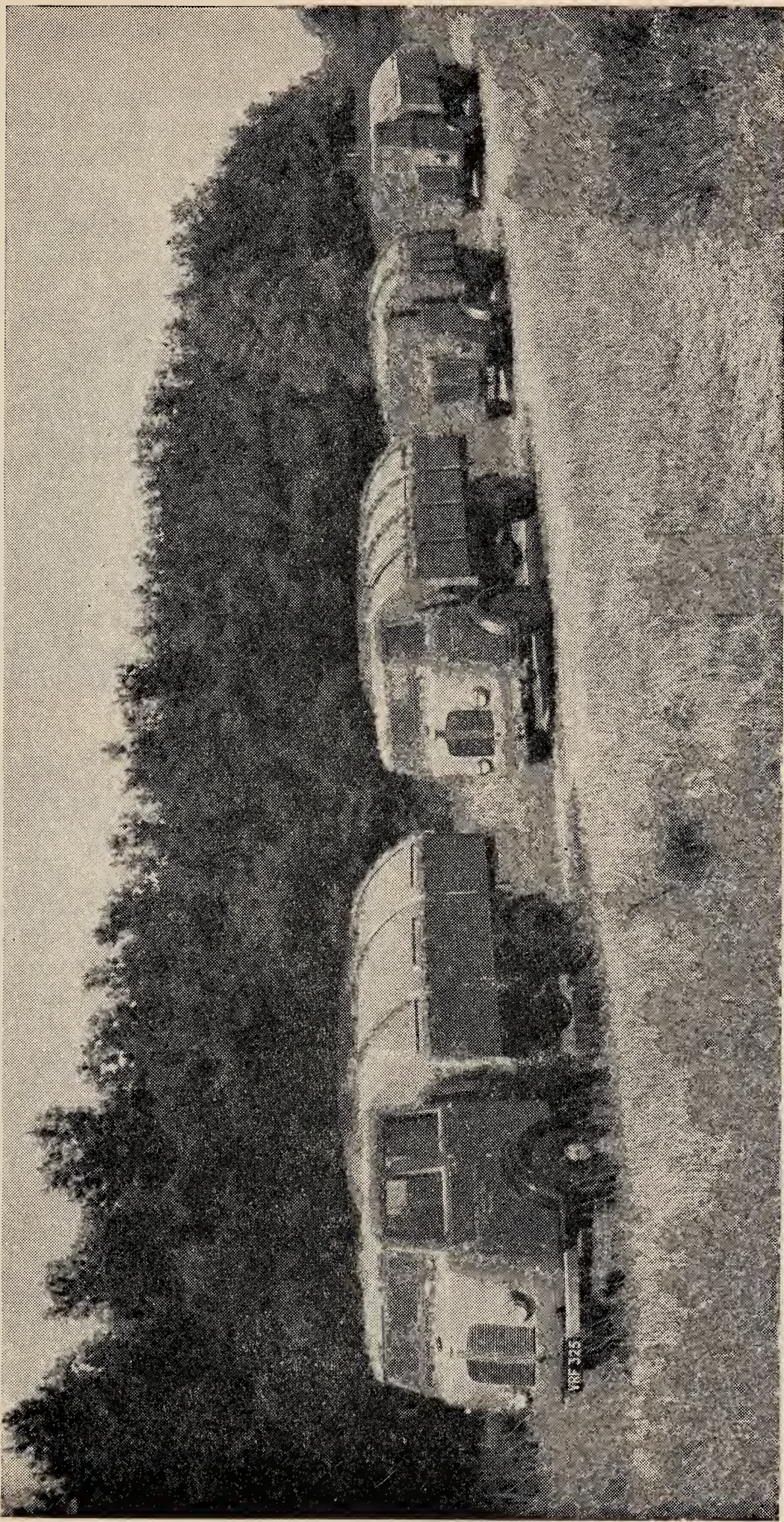
The Housing Section of the report shows how the dwellings are drained and/or sewered in the area and the number of water closets, pail closets, etc., in the area.

### REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION.

The collection of house refuse was carried out by direct labour from all the villages and built-up areas of the Council's district. Three modern type low-loading refuse collection vehicles (two of 7 cub. yd. capacity, and one of 12 cub. yd. capacity) were employed on this work and two tipper lorries were used part-time. About 3,000 dwellings received the service, approximately half of these being serviced weekly and the remainder fortnightly. With few exceptions, collections were made on the same day of the week. The few dwellings which do not receive the service are in isolated positions as the service cannot embrace such dwellings except at excessive additional cost.

It is contended that the provision of a satisfactory and regular refuse collection service to a district so vast as this—the total





The four Karrier refuse vehicles employed by the Council in its Cleansing Service—the 10 cubic yard, 6 man cab vehicle in the foreground was purchased early 1951.



mileage covered in the year being over 30,000—is no mean achievement.

In formulating the “ rounds ” for each vehicle, every effort has been made to avoid unnecessary mileage. Records kept week-by-week show that 1,330 loads, representing just over 2,000 tons, of refuse were collected during the year.

The several refuse tips were kept in reasonably good order and rigorous steps were regularly taken to keep the refuse tips rat-free by poisoning methods and gas during the year.

**Salvage Collection.** Because of the much reduced prices offered and the removal of the direction to local authorities to collect, a relatively small amount of paper (8 tons 8 cwts. 3 qrs.) was salvaged during the year. This provided an income of £35 8s. 6d.

## HOUSING.

New Houses erected or provided during 1950 :—

(a) by Local Authority (Permanent Houses)	.....	20
These were at Gnosall, 18, and Seighford, 2.		
(b) by Local Authority (by conversion of Military Buildings at Seighford)	.....	40
(c) by 16 M.U.	.....	24
(d) by Private Enterprise	.....	23
(e) by C.C. for Police Force	.....	10
(f) by H.M. Prison Commissioners	.....	28
		145

**Existing Dwellings.**—Much time was devoted by the Sanitary Inspectors to existing housing conditions. Many overcrowded cases and other families living in insanitary conditions were rehoused to better accommodation and many dwellings were repaired and improved by the efforts of the department.

**Clearance Area.** During the year the Council made a Clearance Order under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1936, requiring the demolition of ten cottages known as the Glueworks, Weston-upon-Trent, and this Order has since been confirmed by the Minister of Local Government and Planning.

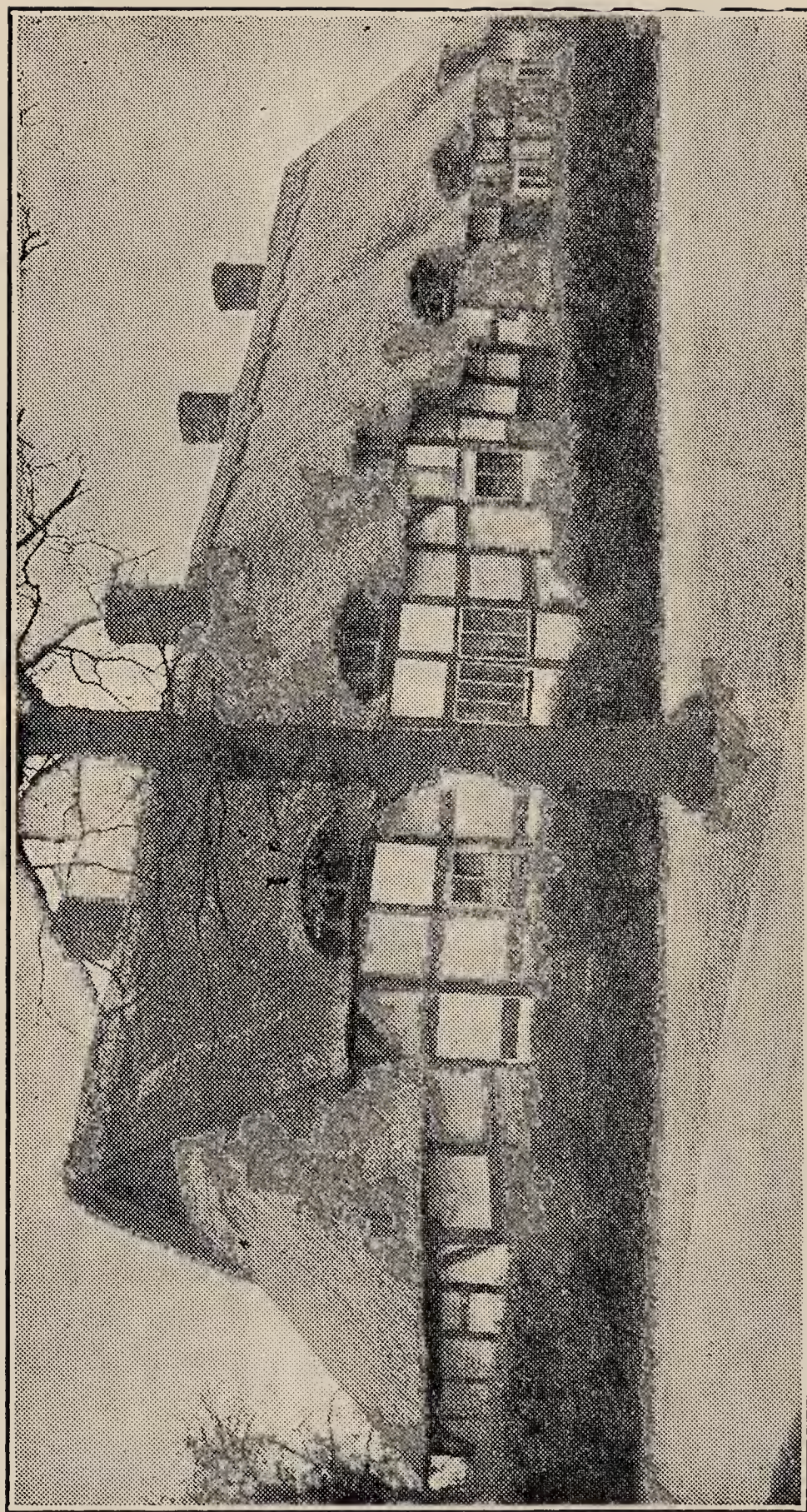
**Hobhouse Survey.** This house to house survey of dwellings has now been completed in a thorough manner and extensive and detailed records of the dwellings in the district are now kept in the Department. From these records the information in the tables following has been prepared (for further information and analyses and comparative Parish figures see separate report by Chief Sanitary Inspector on the Hobhouse Survey). It should be noted that the Survey covers a period from 1949 to early 1951—hence there may





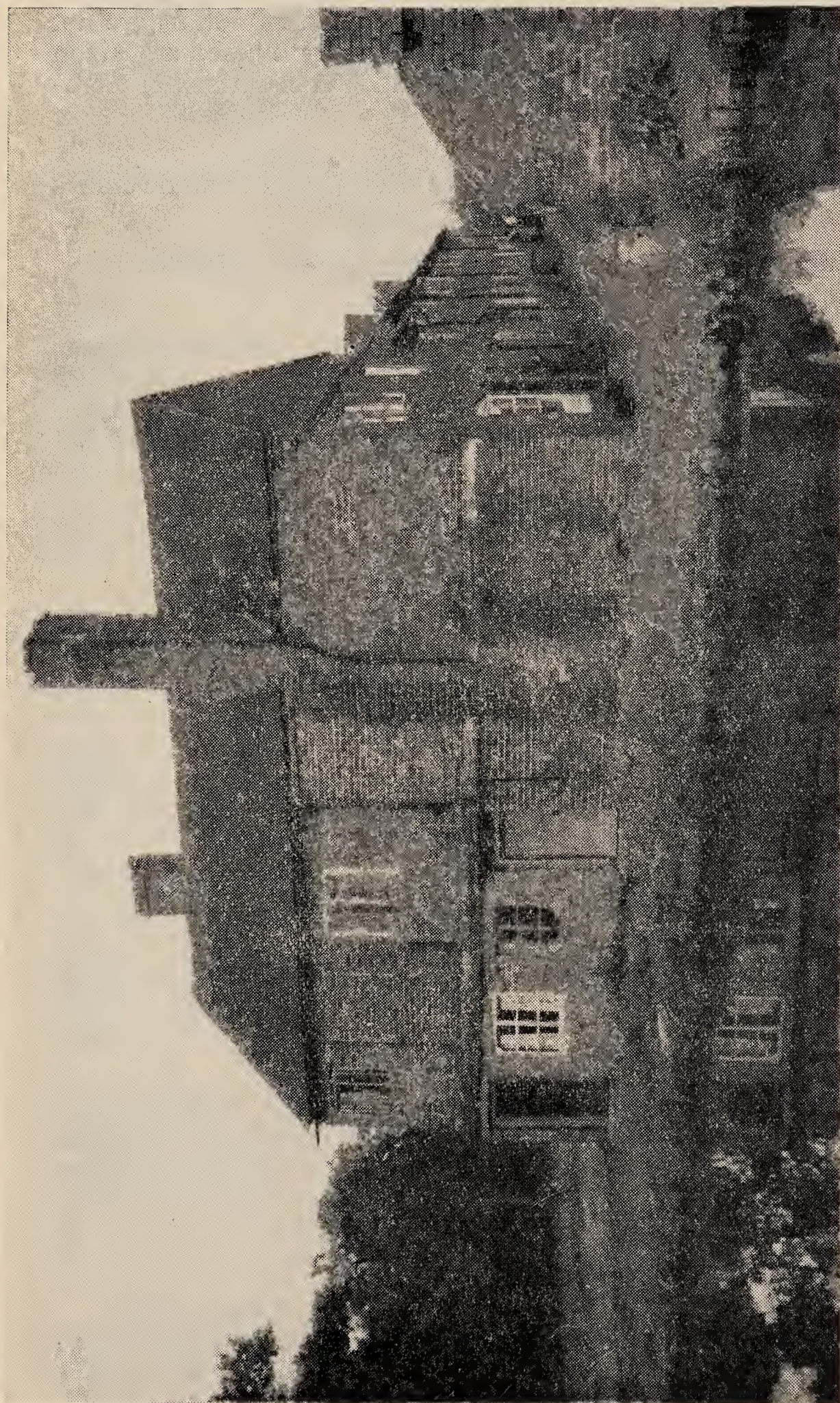
Examples of Dwellings of an age and type difficult to make completely fit, but which should be preserved for their architectural merit—a “cruck” cottage (top) at Haughton and Haughton Old Hall.





(With acknowledgments to the *Staffordshire Chronicle*)  
Thatched cottages at Stowe-by-Chartley. Problem dwellings—after part reconditioning. Should such property be “saved”?





The Glueworks Cottages, Weston-on-Trent.

The subject of Stafford Rural District Council's No. 1 Clearance Order made 1950, confirmed by the Ministry of Health early 1951 and involving 10 houses.





## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The table below is culled from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1950 to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, as required by the Factories Acts :

1.—Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Non-Mechanical	3	2	—	—
(ii) Mechanical Factories .....	28	22	—	—
Total .....	31	24	—	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.	
	Found	Remedied
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective .....	1	1

One outworker was employed in the district of the Council during the year, the premises being satisfactory.

Six factories in the area are granted Certificates that sufficient means of Fire Escape are provided and there are no contraventions in this respect.

## PETROLEUM ACTS.

Eighty-one Licences were issued during the year for the bulk storage of 54,436 gallons of motor spirit. Fifty-nine of the licensed premises had hand-pumps fitted to storage tanks, 19 had electric pumps and three stored in metal barrels and containers.

## RODENT CONTROL.

The Council provides a free service of rat disinfection to residential property, while the treatment of many of the farms in the area is executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by contract. The cost of treating other properties by the Council is re-charged to the occupiers.

Infestations which were treated by the department during the year (from which there was a total estimated kill of 896 rats) were :—

Private Residential Property .....	27
R.D.C. Refuse Tips, Sewage Works and Sewers .....	3

The public sewers were tested for rats in September. In one instance an infestation was found and the sewer was accordingly treated and cleared.

### SHOPS ACTS.

The following Annual Report for the year 1950, was submitted to the Council in January last :—

All the shops in the area of the Council have been inspected during the year.

The following table gives an analysis of the total number of shops but it should be borne in mind in reading all sections of the report that there are no large shops in the area—in fact all but 6 shops have dwelling accommodation combined.

				Number of Assistants.				
				No. of Shops.	Occupier's Family.		Others.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Butchers	.....	.....	8	6	2	3	—	
Catering Establishments	.....		11	5	10	2	3	
Fruit and Vegetables	.....		3	2	2	—	1	
General Provisions	.....	.....	45	24	48	10	11	
Sweets, Tobacco	.....	.....	10	3	7	—	—	
Public Houses	.....	.....	48	46	54	5	2	
Drapers	.....	.....	2	—	2	—	1	
Garage and Cycles		.....	14	17	1	14	—	
Hairdressers	.....	.....	1	—	1	—	—	
Post Offices (used solely as such)			14	7	12	—	—	
Shoe Repairs	.....	.....	2	2	—	—	—	
Totals				158	112	139	34	18

### Closing Hours.

#### (a) Early Closing Day.

The number of Shops closed half days (by 1 p.m.) is as follows :—

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
5	22	28	4	—	22



Only in a few instances was it found that shops had not the necessary notice exhibited specifying the early closing day. These were requested to affix such notice.

(b) **General Closing Hours.**

The General Closing Hours applicable in this district (winter, 7-30 p.m. Saturdays and 6 p.m. other days ; summer, 9 p.m. Saturdays and 8 p.m. other days) appeared to be generally observed during the year.

**Welfare.**

There were only three young persons (ages 16—18 years) employed, these being at garages.

As will be seen in the table above, few assistants are employed but so far as could be ascertained from the inspections, assistants' half holidays (i.e., not later than 1-30 p.m.) were being observed as also were the specified meal times and the provision of seats for females as required by the Acts. In a few instances, however, it was necessary to draw shop occupiers' attention to the absence of Notice to be exhibited in the shop specifying the day fixed for assistants' half-holiday.

As regards sanitary facilities to shops (i.e., ventilation, heating, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting, etc.) some allowance has to be made for lack of sewerage and water services in some of the villages and only a few minor contraventions worthy of attention (mostly in shops where no assistants are employed) were encountered and occupiers were required to remedy the conditions.

G. M. LAWTON,  
Inspector under the Shops Acts.

**MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.**

Of applications received during the year for licences under the Public Health Act to station and use vans as dwellings, nineteen were granted, these being subject to various conditions as to siting, sanitary facilities, etc., and all were granted for the period ending 31st December, 1951, only. Of the nineteen, three of the vans have been and are used occasionally only, e.g. weekend use. Ten other applications were received but refused. The following table shows the extent to which moveable dwellings were used in the district during the year :—

	Mid-1950.	Dec., 1950.
Vans occupied full-time as dwellings	25	19
Vans occupied as " week-end "		
accommodation	3	3
Totals	28	22

## FOOD INSPECTION.

Particulars of Food Inspected during the Year :—

### MEAT.

#### CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed and notified .....	34	98	2	11	5	280
Number inspected .....	34	98	2	11	5	280
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses condemned .....	22	71	1	11	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	5	5	1	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .....	79.4%	77.5%	100%	100%	—	3.2%
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcasses condemned .....	3	12	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	2	6	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	14.7%	18.4%	—	—	20%	—

The above animals were killed and examined at a Casualty Slaughterhouse in the area, which is the reason for the high percentage of meat condemned.



**Weight of Meat (excluding horses) Condemned due to :—**

(a) Tuberculosis	.....	7,350 lbs.
(b) Other Diseases or conditions	.....	48,225 lbs.
		<hr/> 55,575 lbs.

**Weight of Horseflesh Condemned** ..... 5,460 lbs.

**Weight of other Food Condemned** ..... 87 lbs.

**Total weight of Food Condemned** ..... 

---

61,122 lbs.

---

Five slaughterhouses were licensed by this Council for the use of private pig-keepers. These licences were additional to the licence granted year by year to the Casualty Slaughterhouse in the district. This Slaughterhouse continued to be kept in a manner satisfactory to this Department. Licences were also granted for the use during the year of two Knacker's Yards in the area. Thirty one men were licensed to stun and slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

**Food Preparing Premises and Food Shops.**

There were only three premises in the area manufacturing prepared meats and two premises in which ice-cream was manufactured. These continued to be satisfactory. They—together with 16 shops from which ice-cream is sold are registered by the Council in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

It is important to note that the Council made Byelaws as to handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, which came into operation on the 17th July, 1950. Copies of these were sent to all food vendors.

Samples of ice-cream were taken at regular intervals during the "season" with results as follows :—

*Chemical Analysis.* Eleven samples gave fat content figures of 10.4%, 8.8%, 9.5%, 10.3%, 8.8%, 9.3%, 9.3%, 9.5%, 10.3%, 9.0% and 4.5% respectively.

*Bacteriological Examination.*

	Grade			
	1	2	3	4
Total Samples taken from the two manufacturers in Rural District (5 samples from each)—10	9	—	1	—
Total Samples taken from the six manufacturers whose premises are without the Rural District but supply to Rural District—16	9	3	3	1



The Public Health Laboratory Service suggest that over a six-monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

**Food Hygiene.**—During the year inspections were made of all food preparing and selling premises (a total of 67) and all public houses (48) in the area with the aim of encouraging a high standard of food hygiene among food vendors and employees and for the purpose of improving unsatisfactory premises. Action was taken to improve the few unsatisfactory premises found.

Special attention was paid to glass washing and the use of detergents for that purpose in public houses and, as a result, all premises where sufficient water supply is available now have, or are about to have, hot water facilities for glass washing. The various brewery companies proved co-operative in these and other improvements requested.

In addition, advisory leaflets on food hygiene were sent to all food vendors and licensed victuallers from time to time.

**Food Poisoning.**—There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

### MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The table following gives particulars of the registrations and licences granted by the Council :—

*Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—*

No. of Distributors only (i.e. without Dairies in R.D.C. area) .....	19
--	----

No. of Distributors with Dairies in R.D.C. area	6
---	---

*Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 :—*

No. Licensed to sell (a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	24
---	----

(b) Pasteurised Milk .....	19
----------------------------	----

(c) Sterilised Milk .....	3
---------------------------	---

Quite a number of farmers retail their own Tuberculin Tested milk through their Producers' Licence granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and these are additional to the figures above.

During the year 14 notices (13 with respect to producers' premises and one with respect to a retailer's premises) were served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring the cessation of sale of, or heat treatment of, milk suspected as being infected with tuberculosis. One such notice was served with respect to a producer's premises, the milk from which

was suspected as being infected with *Brucella abortus*. All these notices were withdrawn on your Medical Officer of Health being satisfied that the milk supply in each case was no longer likely to cause disease through infection.

Six further cases of infection of the milk supply by *Brucella abortus* were reported and these were all investigated and informal arrangements made with the producer in each case for the suspect milk to be sent away for pasteurisation.

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

G. M. LAWTON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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STAFFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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REPORT ON THE HOBHOUSE SURVEY CONDUCTED  
IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

JULY, 1951.





## THE HOBHOUSE SURVEY IN THE STAFFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

The Third Report of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, of which Sub-Committee Sir Arthur Hobhouse was Chairman, was published in 1944 and, inter alia, recommended, as soon as conditions permitted, a thorough Survey of Housing Conditions in every rural district in England & Wales as being an essential step preliminary to any long-term programme of rural housing improvement. Such surveys have generally become known as "Hobhouse Surveys".

That conducted by the Public Health Department of the Stafford Rural District Council has been of a comprehensive nature and, in addition to much interim remedial work resulting therefrom, an assessment of information obtained is given in the Tables following.

The material presented by this Survey, the Department considers, portrays a valuable picture of the social conditions of the area and should be of considerable help in guiding the future policy of the Council as regards the general improvement of housing and water and sewerage services.

Categorisation of dwellings according to their fitness has been by the following classification approved by the Ministry of Health:-

- Category 1 - Fit in all respects.
- Category 2 - Dwellings with minor defects.
- Category 3 - Dwellings requiring major repair.
- Category 4 - Dwellings requiring reconditioning.
- Category 5 - Dwellings requiring demolition.





TABLE I

## CATEGORISATION OF DWELLINGS (EXCL. FARMS)

PARISH	NO. OF DWELL- INGS	NO. OF DWELLINGS IN				
		Categ. 1	Categ. 2	Categ. 3	Categ. 4	Categ. 5
ADBASTON	127	8	55	18	18	28
BERKSWICH	311	167	83	11	25	25
BRADLEY	47	2	10	11	12	12
BROCTON	184	78	59	12	18	17
CASTLE CHURCH	155	10	113	19	7	6
CHURCH EATON*	125	-	35	54	17	19
COLWICH	416	19	172	124	49	52
CRESWELL	84	65	8	11	-	-
ELLENHALL	35	6	5	14	5	5
FORTON	103	14	23	37	20	9
Castlefields*	69	-	60	9	-	-
FRADSWELL	20	-	1	7	6	6
GAYTON	34	4	14	12	4	-
GNOSALL	532	70	141	186	75	60
HAUGHTON	123	36	18	41	7	21
HIGH OFFLEY	149	13	21	80	6	29
HOPTON & COTON	59	-	24	28	3	4
Prison Comm.	58	58	-	-	-	-
RAF A.M.Q'ters	105	105	-	-	-	-
INGESTRE	42	2	29	10	1	-
MARSTON	11	1	3	6	-	1
NORBURY	63	5	15	23	9	11
RANTON	42	1	7	20	7	7
SALT & ENSON	74	1	15	26	29	3
SEIGHFORD	193	47	39	33	30	44
Ledford Pool*	60	-	60	-	-	-
STOWE*	214	56	43	38	7	70
Hillside*	17	-	-	17	-	-
TIXALL	37	11	9	2	12	3
WESTON	104	14	26	27	1	36
WHIT GREAVE	23	2	2	6	5	8
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	795	1090	882	373	476

\* The squatters at Church Eaton and Stowe (24 & 7 families respectively) are not included - all occupy Category 5 huts.

\* Converted Military Buildings.





TABLE II

OVERCROWDING

PARISH	NO. OF DWELLINGS EXCL. FARMS	NO. OF DWELLINGS FOUND	
		Overcrowded	Housing more than 1 family
ADBASTON	127	2	2
BERKSWICH	311	1	11
BRADLEY	47	-	1
BROCTON	184	1	8
CASTLE CHURCH	155	-	5
CHURCH EATON	125	2	3
COLWICH	416	8	4
CRESWELL	84	-	2
ELLENHALL	35	-	1
FORTON	103	1	-
Castlefields	69	-	2
FRADSWELL	20	1	-
GAYTON	34	-	1
GNOSALL	532	4	13
HAUGHTON	123	1	7
HIGH OFFLEY	149	1	12
HOPTON & COTON	59	-	7
Prison Comm.	58	-	-
RAF A.M. Q'ters	105	-	-
INGESTRE	42	1	1
MARSTON	11	1	1
NORBURY	63	1	2
RANTON	42	3	3
SALT & ENSON	74	2	8
SEIGHFORD	193	4	9
Ladford Pool	60	-	-
STOWE	214	-	10
Hillside	17	2	-
TIXALL	37	1	2
WESTON	104	2	10
WHIT GREAVE	23	-	2
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	39	127





TABLE III

AGE OF DWELLINGS

PARISH	NO. OF DWELLINGS EXCL. FARMS	APPROX. NO. OF DWELLINGS BUILT		
		Before 1916	1916 - 1940	1940 - end of 1950
ADBASTON	127	61	59	7
BERKSWICH	311	98	206	7
BRADLEY	47	43	4	-
BROCTON	184	47	119	18
CASTLE CHURCH	155	46	106	3
CHURCH EATON	125	121	4	-
COLWICH	416	309	91	16
CRESWELL	84	17	66	1
ELLENHALL	35	29	-	6
FORTON	103	91	7	5
Castlefields	69	-	-	69
FRADSWELL	20	20	-	-
GAYTON	34	31	3	-
GNOSALL	532	436	50	46
HAUGHTON	123	74	29	20
HIGH OFFLEY	149	115	23	11
HOPTON & COTON	59	47	12	-
Prison Comm.	58	-	-	58
RAF A.M.Q'ters	105	-	-	105
INGESTRE	42	37	-	5
MARSTON	11	10	1	-
NORBURY	63	41	18	4
RANTON	42	38	4	-
SALT & ENSON	74	73	1	-
SEIGHFORD	193	79	50	64
Ladford Pool	60	-	-	60
STOWE	214	151	37	26
Hillside	17	-	-	17
TIXALL	37	28	7	2
WESTON	104	80	24	-
WHIT GREAVE	23	20	3	-
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	2142	924	550





TABLE IV

RENTS

PARISH	NO. OF DWELLINGS EXCL. FARMS	DWELLINGS HAVING OWNER OCCUPIERS	DWELLINGS WITH WEEKLY RENT OF			DWELLINGS VOID
			Up to 2/11	2/11 4/11	Over 4/11	
ADBASTON	127	25	1	47	50	4
BERKSWICH	311	167	-	11	132	1
BRADLEY	47	10	1	22	11	3
BROCTON	184	143	-	9	31	1
CASTLE CHURCH	155	107	1	1	45	1
CHURCH EATON	125	19	1	37	67	1
COLWICH	416	109	4	100	195	8
CRESWELL	84	50	-	2	31	1
ELLENHALL	35	-	-	24	10	1
FORTON	103	11	2	53	36	1
Castlefields	69	-	-	-	67	2
FRADSWELL	20	6	-	5	9	-
GAYTON	34	5	-	9	20	-
GNOSALL	532	163	5	99	254	11
HAUGHTON	123	43	4	4	71	1
HIGH OFFLEY	149	41	7	23	72	6
HOPTON & COTON	59	22	1	27	8	1
Prison Comm.	58	-	-	-	58	-
R.A.F. A.M.Q'ters	105	-	-	-	105	-
INGESTRE	42	-	1	21	20	-
MARSTON	11	4	-	1	3	3
NORBURY	63	7	-	10	45	1
RANTON	42	10	-	6	25	1
SALT & ENSON	74	19	-	17	37	1
SEIGHFORD	193	53	1	41	94	4
Ladford Pool	60	-	-	-	60	-
STOWE	214	27	5	55	122	5
Hillside	17	-	-	-	17	-
TIXALL	37	5	-	25	6	1
WELSTON	104	28	-	16	54	6
WHITGRIEVE	23	8	-	4	10	1
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	1082	34	669	1765	66





TABLE V

DWELLINGS (EXCL. FARMS) CLASSIFIED BY SIZE

PARISH	NO. OF DWELL- INGS	DWELLINGS HAVING		
		One Bedroom	Two Bedrooms	Three or more Bedrooms
ADBASTON	127	1	39	87
BERKSWICH	311	6	61	244
BRADLEY	47	3	22	22
BROCTON	184	3	58	123
CASTLE CHURCH	155	3	31	121
CHURCH EATON	125	-	55	70
COLWICH	416	26	169	221
CRESWELL	84	-	10	74
ELLENHALL	35	-	20	15
FORTON	103	1	30	72
Castlofields	69	-	69	-
FRADSWELL	20	4	12	4
GAYTON	34	1	10	23
GNOSALL	532	13	170	349
HAUGHTON	123	8	50	65
HIGH OFFLEY	149	5	63	81
HOPTON & COTON	59	7	25	27
Prison Comm.	58	-	-	58
RAF A.M.Q'ters	105	-	-	105
INGESTRE	42	1	18	23
MARSTON	11	-	4	7
NORBURY	63	1	16	46
RANTON	42	-	17	25
SALT & ENSON	74	4	28	42
SEIGHFORD	193	4	83	106
Ladford Pool	60	-	47	13
STOWE	214	13	99	102
Hillsido	17	1	2	14
TIXALL	37	-	8	29
WESTON	104	11	43	50
WHIT GREAVE	23	2	11	10
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	118	1270	2228





TABLE VI

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FAMILY (EXCL. FARMS)

PARISH	NO. OF DWELL-INGS	NO. OF FAMILIES CONSISTING OF			
		One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four or more Persons
ADBASTON	127	13	33	38	43
BASWICH	311	35	86	76	117
BRADLEY	47	1	20	10	13
BROCTON	184	15	68	65	36
CASTLE CHURCH	155	10	54	53	40
CHURCH EATON	125	23	32	30	44
COLWICH	416	48	98	122	151
CRESWELL	84	1	29	18	37
ELLENHALL	35	3	12	6	14
FORTON	103	15	30	30	30
Castlefields	69	3	15	31	22
FRADSWELL	20	2	6	3	12
GAYTON	34	1	14	6	14
GNOSALL	532	65	144	135	193
HAUGHTON	123	22	40	30	36
HIGH OFFLEY	149	22	45	39	44
HOPTON & COTON	59	7	20	12	23
Prison Comm.	58	-	9	22	27
RAF A.M.Q'ters	105	-	22	41	42
INGESTRE	42	-	21	7	14
MARSTON	11	1	2	4	5
NORBURY	63	9	19	17	20
RANTON	42	1	15	13	14
SALT & ENSON	74	7	21	20	28
SEIGHFORD	193	9	42	69	74
Ladford Pool	60	-	12	20	28
STOWE	214	34	61	73	61
Hillside	17	-	5	2	12
TIXALL	37	2	7	12	17
WESTON	104	18	37	23	31
WHIT GREAVE	23	2	8	5	9
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	366	1027	1032	1251





TABLE VII

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

PARISH	NO. OF DWELL- INGS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDERS (EXCL. FARMERS) EMPLOYED	
		IN AGRIC.	OTHERWISE
ADBASTON	127	51	72
BERKSWICH	311	16	294
BRADLEY	47	22	22
BROCTON	184	4	179
CASTLE CHURCH	155	3	151
CHURCH ELTON	125	32	92
COLWICH	416	23	385
CRESWELL	84	7	76
ELLENHALL	35	18	16
FORTON	103	32	70
Castlefields	69	1	66
FRIDSWELL	20	6	14
GAYTON	34	11	23
GNOSALL	532	97	424
HUGHTON	123	16	106
HIGH OFFLEY	149	38	105
HOPTON & COTON	59	21	37
Prison Comm.	58	-	58
R.F. A.L. Q'ters	105	-	105
INGESTRE	42	12	30
MURSTON	11	4	4
NORBURY	63	26	36
RANTON	42	18	23
SALT & ANSON	74	10	63
SLIGHTFORD	193	38	151
Ladford Pool	60	3	57
STOWE	214	59	150
Hillside	17	4	13
TIXALL	37	22	14
WESTON	104	7	91
WHITGREAVE	23	4	18
TOTALS FOR WHOLE PARISH	3616	605	2945





TABLE VIII

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

PARISH	NO. OF DWELLINGS EXCL. FARMS	NO. HAVING ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AVAILABLE
ADBASTON	127	77
BERKSWICH	311	245
BRADLEY	47	24
BROCTON	184	160
CASTLE CHURCH	155	131
CHURCH EATON	125	41
COLWICH	416	342
CRESWELL	84	82
ELLENHALL	35	26
FORTON	103	83
Castlefields	69	69
FRADSWELL	20	4
GAYTON	34	30
GNOSALL	532	311
HAUGHTON	123	82
HIGH OFFLEY	149	86
HOPTON & COTON	59	18
Prison Comm.	58	58
RAF A.I. Q'ters	105	105
INGESTRE	42	42
MARSTON	11	6
NORBURY	63	41
RANTON	42	4
SALT & ENSON	74	52
SLIGHFORD	193	166
Ladford Pool	60	60
STOWE	214	160
Hillside	17	17
TIXALL	37	29
WESTON	104	85
WHITGHEAVE	23	23
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	2669





TABLE IX

WATER SUPPLIES

PARISH	NO. OF DWELLINGS EXCL. FARMS	NUMBER SERVED BY							NUMBER WITHOUT SEPARATE SUPPLY	NUMBER SUPPLIED BY STAND-PIPE ONLY
		PUBLIC MAINS	PRIVATE MAINS	PRIVATE BOLEHOLE	WELL WATER	SPRING OR OTHER SUPPLY				
ADBASTON	127	-	30	12	73	12		25	-	
BERKSWICH	311	309	-	-	2	-		-	4	
BRADLEY	47	-	-	-	47	-		13	-	
BROCTON	184	181	-	-	3	-		9	4	
CASTLE CHURCH	155	142	-	-	12	1		-	-	
CHURCH EATON	125	20	10	2	90	3		7	-	
COLWICH	416	389	-	-	23	4		-	30	
CRESWELL	84	83	-	-	1	-		-	-	
ELLENHALL	35	-	-	6	29	-		5	-	
FORTON	103	23	39	8	32	1		16	12	
Castlefields	69	-	69	-	-	-		-	-	
FRADSWELL	20	-	-	-	18	2		6	-	
GAYTON	34	-	-	-	34	-		-	-	
GNOSALL	532	276	10	-	238	8		17	19	
HAUGHTON	123	-	-	21	101	1		6	-	
HIGH OFFLEY	149	78	-	-	68	3		23	-	
HOLTEN & COTON	59	22	34	-	3	-		7	8	
Prison Comm.	58	58	-	-	-	-		-	-	
RAF A.M.Q'ters	105	105	-	-	-	-		-	-	
INGESTRE	42	-	42	-	-	-		-	-	
MARSTON	11	-	7	-	4	-		1	1	
NORBURY	63	10	-	-	52	1		10	9	
RANTON	42	-	-	-	42	-		8	-	
SALT & ENSON	74	-	35	-	38	1		4	1	
SEIGHFORD	193	134	-	-	58	1		1	-	
Ladford Pool	60	60	-	-	-	-		-	-	
STOWE	214	36	13	-	138	27		15	-	
Hillside	17	17	-	-	-	-		-	-	
TIXALL	37	32	-	-	5	-		-	-	
WESTON	104	-	-	-	93	11		10	-	
WHITGRIEVE	23	-	6	-	17	-		-	-	
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	1975	295	49	1221	76		183	88	





TABLE X

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

PARISH	NO. OF DWELLINGS EXCL. FARMS	NO. OF DWELLINGS		
		CONNECTED TO SEWER	CONNECTED TO SEPTIC TANK OR DITCH	WITHOUT DRAINAGE
ADBASTON	127	23	88	16
BERKSWICH	311	107	204	-
BRADLEY	47	-	44	3
BROCTON	184	-	180	4
CASTLE CHURCH	155	82	71	2
CHURCH EATON	125	38	78	9
COLWICH	416	151	245	20
CRESWELL	84	32	52	-
ELLENHALL	35	-	35	-
FORTON	103	-	92	11
Castlefields	69	69	-	-
FRADSWELL	20	-	15	5
GAYTON	34	-	34	-
GOSALL	532	120	362	50
HAUGHTON	123	20	100	3
HIGH OFFLEY	149	11	134	4
HOLTON & COTON	59	12	45	2
Prison Comm.	58	58	-	-
RAF A.M. Q'ters	105	105	-	-
INGESTRE	42	12	30	-
MASTON	11	-	11	-
NORBURY	63	16	44	3
RANTON	42	-	42	-
SALT & ENSON	74	7	64	3
SEIGHFORD	193	10	181	2
Ledford Pool	60	60	-	-
STOWE	214	18	181	15
Hillside	17	17	-	-
TIXALL	37	-	37	-
WESTON	104	28	64	13
WHIT GREAVE	23	-	23	-
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	996	2455	165





**TABLE XI**  
**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

PARISH	NO. OF DWELL- INGS EXCL. FAMILIES	NO. OF DWELLINGS HAVING				
		W.C.	PAIL CLOSET	FIXED PRIVY	WASTE WATER CLOSET	ELSAN CLOSET
ADBASTON	127	32	73	13	3	6
BERKSWICH	311	255	45	-	1	10
BRADLEY	47	3	30	11	-	3
BROCTON	184	152	15	4	5	8
CASTLE CHURCH	155	108	30	10	3	4
CHURCH EATON	125	9	99	9	5	3
COLWICH	416	177	187	40	4	8
CRESWELL	64	71	13	-	-	-
ELLENHALL	35	6	22	7	-	-
FORTON	103	25	36	42	-	-
Castlefields	69	69	-	-	-	-
FRADSWELL	20	-	12	8	-	-
GAYTON	34	9	13	6	-	1
GNOSALL	532	153	259	103	6	11
HAUGHTON	123	39	60	16	-	8
HIGH OFFLEY	149	22	98	16	1	12
HOPTON & COTON	59	16	35	2	-	6
Prison Comm.	58	58	-	-	-	-
RAF A.M. Q'ters	105	105	-	-	-	-
INGESTRE	42	24	18	-	-	-
MARSTON	11	3	8	-	-	-
NORBURY	63	12	42	6	-	3
RANTON	42	2	28	9	-	3
SALT & ENSON	74	6	62	4	-	2
SEIGHFORD	193	49	132	10	-	2
Ladford Pool	60	60	-	-	-	-
STOWE	214	53	125	26	-	10
Hillside	17	17	-	-	-	-
TIXALL	37	22	15	-	-	-
WESTON	104	21	74	5	-	4
WHIT GREAVE	23	2	21	-	-	-
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	1580	1557	347	28	104





TABLE XII

## SANITARY FITMENTS TO DWELLINGS (EXCL. FARMS)

PARISH	NO. OF DWELL- INGS	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS HAVING				
		NO SINK	NO WASHING CUPPER	NO FOOD STORE	NO BATH	NO ASHBIN
ADBASTON	127	8	4	6	69	79
BERKSWICH	311	-	-	-	58	6
BRADLEY	47	1	-	4	35	27
BROCTON	164	2	7	12	34	14
CASTLE CHURCH	155	2	2	13	44	19
CHURCH EATON	125	2	-	2	105	82
COLWICH	416	4	15	28	189	62
CRESWELL	84	-	-	-	7	2
ELLENHALL	35	-	-	-	27	23
FORTON	103	12	-	8	74	60
Castlefields	69	-	-	-	69	-
FRADSWELL	20	1	2	1	19	16
GAYTON	34	-	-	-	28	11
GNOSALL	532	40	10	19	381	236
HAUGHTON	123	5	3	2	70	57
HIGH OFFLEY	149	4	2	-	114	80
HOPTON & COTON	59	2	-	-	38	24
Prison Comm.	58	-	-	-	-	-
RAF A.M.Q'ters	105	-	-	-	-	-
INGESTIE	42	-	-	-	9	2
MARSTON	11	-	-	1	7	5
NORDBURY	63	3	4	-	50	30
RANTON	42	-	2	-	32	27
SALT & LNSON	74	2	1	1	6	20
SEIGHFORD	193	-	1	2	105	55
Ladford Pool	60	-	-	-	-	-
STOWE	214	16	5	6	139	77
Hillside	17	-	-	-	17	-
TIXALL	37	-	-	-	16	15
WELSTON	104	17	3	14	76	15
WHITGRIEVE	23	-	2	2	18	17
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	3616	121	63	121	1896	1061





TABLE XIII

FARMHOUSES ONLY

PARISH	NO. OF FARM HOUSES	NUMBER OF FARMHOUSES HAVING										
		ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	PUBLIC MAINS WATER	PRIVATE MAINS OR BOREHOLE	WELL OR SPRING WATER	WATER CLOSET	PAIL CLOSET OR PRIVY	SINK	BATH	DRAINAGE		
										TO SEWER	TO TANK OR FIELD	NIL
ADBASTON	36	23	-	10	26	19	17	36	24	-	36	-
BERKSWICH	3	3	3	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	-
BRADLEY	35	24	-	6	29	7	28	35	16	-	35	-
BROCTON	7	5	7	-	-	3	4	7	5	-	7	-
CASTLE CHURCH	15	11	12	1	2	9	6	15	10	1	14	-
CHURCH EATON	25	10	-	1	24	11	14	25	13	3	22	-
COLWICH	36	21	24	-	12	19	17	35	21	7	29	-
CRESWELL	4	3	3	-	1	3	1	4	3	-	4	-
ELLENHALL	16	7	-	1	15	8	8	16	7	-	16	-
FORTON	21	14	2	12	7	15	6	21	14	1	20	-
FRADSWELL	15	3	-	2	13	1	14	15	2	-	15	-
GAYTON	17	17	-	-	17	3	14	17	5	-	17	-
GNOSALL	73	44	32	5	36	36	37	71	33	3	70	-
HAUGHTON	40	17	-	7	33	6	34	40	12	-	40	-
HIGH OFFLEY	39	9	11	2	26	11	28	39	18	-	39	-
HOPTON & COTTON	23	6	6	15	2	10	13	23	10	-	23	-
IN GESTRE	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
MARSTON	36	14	-	27	9	2	34	36	26	-	36	-
NORBURY	23	12	2	4	17	11	12	22	12	-	22	1
RANTON	24	4	-	1	23	5	19	24	6	-	24	-
SALT & ENSON	21	20	-	4	17	8	13	20	8	2	19	-
SEIGHFORD	44	43	33	-	11	17	27	44	21	-	44	-
STOWE	63	35	3	7	53	25	38	63	31	8	55	-
TIXALL	8	7	6	-	2	7	1	8	7	-	8	-
WESTON	8	4	-	-	8	3	5	8	5	1	7	-
WHIT GREAVE	27	22	-	16	11	3	24	27	24	-	27	-
TOTALS FOR WHOLE AREA	661	390	144	123	394	247	414	656	338	26	634	1



## CONCLUSIONS

The report shows that an unduly large number of dwellings require major repair, extensive reconditioning or demolition.

Present-day circumstances and high costs present great obstacles to a Local Authority's long-term programme of remedial work either by Housing Act or Public Health Act procedures, which programme was envisaged in the Hobhouse Report, while the Improvement Grant provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, are of very little value in dealing with the problem.

The Survey has shown that in the Stafford Rural District very many dwellings can be made fit in all respects by thorough reconditioning and repair and can thus be given a further "life" of say 40, 60 or more years. This, as an addition to the erection of large numbers of new buildings, would appear to be a most economical policy. Furthermore, a percentage of those 476 dwellings now placed in Category 5 might be "saved" by thorough reconditioning where the owner is prepared to spend the money, even though the department considers the work will be at "unreasonable cost".

On the other hand the 476 Category 5 dwellings will increase with the years unless some general action is taken to halt deterioration of properties.

An appreciation is expressed of the inspectorial and report work in connection with the Survey of the Additional Sanitary Inspectors, Messrs F. Woodon M.S.I.A. and L.P. Poole M.S.I.A.

G. H. LAWTON

A.M.I.S.E. M.S.I.A.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.







